DEATH IN THE FOG

Many People Killed in a Frightful Railroad Accident in Italy.

CRUSHED AND SCALDED AND BURNED

Awful Ecenes Follow the Collision Between Freight and Express Trains.

FIRE CLOSELY FOLLOWS ON THE CRASH

Horrified Spectators Unable for a Time to

Aid the Hapless Victims. FRIGHTFUL MUTILATION OF THE DEAD

Charred and Blackened Corpes, Battered

Out of Human Semblance, Taken from the Fragments of the Wreck -A Long Death List.

MILAN, Nov. 29 .- An express train bound from this city to Venice came into collision at 3 o'clock this morning with a heavy freight train which was stationary on the rails at the limits of the first station between Milan and Treviglio. It is reported that thirty-five people met death in the wreck and that fifteen others were seriously injured. The bodies of the dead and wounded have been conveyed to this city.

By the middle of the afternoon thirteen dead bodies had been removed from the wreck of the Venice express and twenty wounded persons had been brought to the hospital of this city from the scene of the disaster.

Where the Collision Occurred.

The collision occurred a few minutes before midnight at Limitro station. A heavy freight train from Verona was forty-five minutes late in arriving at the station owing to the fog. and was ordered to go on a siding and let the other trains pass. As the train was about to do so, the Milan express came along and dashed into the engine of the freight train with a mighty shock. Both engines reared up on their ends and then fell over. Three cars, however, were smashed almost to pieces.

The woodwork of the wrecked cars was soon burning fiercely. A scence of the most horrible description ensued. The injured were screaming for help, the air was filled with blinding smoke and steam from the wrecked boilers, and everything was in the greatest confusion. All the employes at the station hurried to the scene, and the people of the town were aroused and came to help in rescuing the injured. Assistance and a train arrived from Milan with doctors to care for the injured and a company of soldiers to aid the rescuers.

Burned Alive.

In the meantime the rescuing party cut away the burning wood, and streams of water were poured upon the wreckage, under which a number of passengers were inextricably jammed. Some of the victims met porrible deaths, being cremated before the eyes of the spectators, who were powerless to help them. Other unfortunates were only extricated to die in the arms of their rescuers.

After the fire had been extinguished, the injured and the bodies of the dead were recovered from the smouldering debris. The corpses presented a sigkening appearance. Some of them were disemboweled; others had arms and legs crushed and were muti ated in other ways, and all were charred practically beyond recognition.

The mjured were also in a terrible con dition. All of them were suffering from burns, and most of them had broken limbs In some cases, the immediate amputation of arms or legs was necessary. By 8 o'clock in the morning thirteen bodies had been placed in the railway station, and twenty-two of the injured had been taken to Milan as fast as they were taken from the wreck.

A dispatch from Milan says forty persons were killed and 183 injured by the collision at Limiro station. Nearly every passenger on the train was more or less injured. It is expected the majority killed and wounded were emigrants going to America via Venice.

ANARCHISTS STILL ACTIVE.

Dynamiters in Ireland, France, Germany and Spain Keep Busy.

London, Nov. 29.-The Morning asserts that Patrick Reed, who was murdered in Dublin, was an informer, and adds that some dangerous trish Americans arrived in Ireland two weeks ago.

The correspondent of the Times at Dublin says there is no reason to doubt that there was an intimate connection between the disrovery of the box containing dynamite is front of Alborough barracks and the murde of Patrick Reed. The victim was a member of a secret society which met at a club in Tyrone place. An aitercation occurred be eridan and Reed and they were to leave the club together between 1 and ;

Dublin says that some boys have found a number of rifle and revolver carridges in the lane leading from the quay. The dis-patch says that it is evident that the piotters were greatly alarmed and that they have been ridding themselves of explosives and mmunition in anticipation of police raids. The horrible fate of Reed may be expecte

to prevent the police from obtaining the services of an informer. Benan, Nov. 29 - Chanceller you Caprivi today had an audience with the emperor is regard to the infernal machines sent to them. Emperor William is reported to have expressed the belief that the culprits wer-insane. The written report of the gunsmith who examined the machines showed that the detenator rested upon a pointed tron peg. and the explosive matter was similar to the used in the old pinfire cartriages. The gur smith now believes that the force of the hammer would have sufficed to explode the

An examination this afternoon of the in fernal machines shows they were loaded with a combination of nitroglycerine and genpowder, which would have produced an explosion which, besides killing the person operating the machine, would have sufficed to do serious damage to the building in which it exploded,

Paris, Nov. 29.—It transpires that the visits of Deveile and Dupuy to President Carnet yesterday evening were connected with the attempts upon the lives of Chan-celler von Caprivi and Emperor William. A German detective has left here for Orleans, accompanied by several French policement Several anarchist placards were poste placards were posted

about the city yesterday.

Henrix, Nov. 29 - The police of this city acting in conjunction with the police of ecting in confinction with the poince of Paris, are actively engaged in investigating the sonding of the two internal machines, one to Chancellar von Caprivi and the other to Emperor Winiam. This morning they received a communication announcing that two anarchists had been arrested in Paris upon suspicion of being connected with the plot to cause the death of the emperor and the chancellor.

emperor and the chancellor. BERLIN, Nov. 29.-The socialistic paper

Vorwarts publishes a secret government order, signed by Count von Eulenberg, the Prussian prime minister, dated July, to the presidents of the provinces, advising them to take measures to suppress socialist news. The publication of the order has caused a sensation, as it shows that every secret or-der of the government finds its way into the

socialist press.

Manulo, Nov. 29.—The anarchist newspaper, El Librede, has been suppressed and several arrests have been made. A bomb has been found in the Church of the Templars at Granda.

NEGOTIATING FOR PEACE,

Great Navat Battle Expected in Brazil's Waters May Not Be Fought.

[Copyri hted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett, 1 MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 29 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. !-It is reported here that Minister Assis of Brazil, on behalf of President Peixoto, has entered into discussion with the leaders of | and, in addition, is devoted especially to the the revolutionary movement here looking to | progress of the work of the seacoast desome decisive arrangement regarding the rebel fleet and the situation in Rio Grande do Sul. The fact that Minister Assis had a conférence with Demetrio Ribeiro, the representative of the revolutionists, is taken as confirmation of the rumor. It is also said said that the result of the conference will be peace throughout all of Brazil.

When I interviewed Minister Assis he admitted it was true that he had called on Demetrio Ribeiro, but declares politics were not discussed; that it was merely a visit of friendship. This statement, which is received with suspicion, does not allay the hope that favorable negotiations will be completed before the arrival of Peixoto's fleet, purchased in New York. The torpedo boat, Aurora, is expected here in eight days.

From the agent of the revolutionists in Santa Catharina news has been received that the rebel forces under General Samiva have captured Cuntyba, the capital of Parana. They also secured twenty-three Krupp guns and many shells.

CABINET BUILDING.

France and Italy Bave About Pulled Through Their Cr's s.

Pauls, Nov. 29 .- At a late hour it was stated the new cabinet would be composed as follows: Premier and minister of foreign affairs, M. Spuler; minister of the interior, M. Raynal; minister of finance, M. Berdeau; minister of works, M. Barthou; minister of education. M. Pomcare: minister of husbandry, M. Kerjegu; minister of war, M. Ferren; minister of marine, Admiral Gervais; minister of the colonies, M. Decasse. Rome, Nov. 29,—The following is given to-

night as the probable composition of the new Minister of the Interior, Sig. Zanardelli; minister of the treasury, Sig. Sonniano; minister of finance, Sig. Vacchelli; min-ister of war, General Primerano; minister of

iusbandry, Sig. Coco Ortu. It expected the above list may be modified. but the cabinet will be completed tomorrow. LONDON, Nov. 29.—The correspondent of the Times at Rome says: The party of the extreme left is certain to oppose the Zanardelli ministry and the right is also dissatisfied with the composition of the cabinet. Ex-Premier Gioletti's friends are inclined to oppose any ministry and thus the necessity of an early dissolution of the chamber be-comes evident.

Sig. Cavilott, the leader of the extreme left, moved in the Chamber at Deputies this evening that the solicitor general be handed a report of the chamber's committee stating that a director general of the Banka Nacionale had passed 10,000,000 lire into the Banca Romana, while the financial affairs of the Banca Romana were being examined by a government official, so that Tanlongo could cover a deficit in the latter bank, which otherwise would be discovered

CAMPOS AT MELILLA.

He Holds an Unsatisfactory Conference with the Sultan's Brother. MADRID, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Melilla says a conference occurred today between General Martinez Campos and Muley Araafa the sultan's brother. No better result was reached than in the negotiations between he two gentlemen before.

After the dispatch was received the cab-net held a meeting, and in accordance with he request of General Campos, appointed senor Delario chief of the African section of the state department and he will proceed forthwith to Meliila to relieve General ampos in the conduct of the political negotiations with the sultan's report.

Muley Araufa repeated his request today for a truce in order to give him time to negotiate with the Kabyles and to receive nstructions from the sultan. General Campos refused to accede to the request and announced that hostilities would be opened tomorrow.

Will Make a General Advance.

Melilia, Nov. 29. - An immediate advance of the Spanish forces upon the Moors is ex-pected now that General Martinez Campos has arrived here and assumed command of the troops. The Arabs are preparing to make a stubborn resistance and are busily at work strengthening their positions. all there are now twenty-five Spanish regiments here, and reinforcements continue to arrive from Spain.

PERSECUTING CATHOLICS.

Russian Soldiers Slaughter Worshipers in

Berlin, Nov. 29 .- A private telegram from Koyno to the Vossische Zeitung says The Russian government recently ordered the closing of a Catholic church at Croschs. in the government of Kovuo. On hearing of the order the members of the congregation locked to the church and remained in it night and day in order to prevent the order being married out. One night a force of troops under the governor of Kovno entere the church and with their swords attacked the people right and left, killing twenty of them within the edifice and wounding over a hundred. A large number of the people fled and were pursued by cos sacks, and were drowned in attempting to escape by swimming across a river in the vicinity. Not satisfied with the punishment already inflicted upon the Catholics, the government ordered the arrest of several han-dred and they will be tried by court martial

ARGENTINA PREPARING FOR WAR. Disquieting News from Chili Causes New

Arms to ite Required. Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett. BUENOS AYRES, Argentina (via Galveston Tex.), Nov. 29. - [By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-The minister of war has held a conference with a number of military and naval chiefs to discuss the question of armaments. It is reported that it has been decided to immedi ately order the building of new ironelads This addition to the navy, together with the purchase of a large quantity of rifles and guns, was determined on, it is believed wing to the receipt of disquicting news from Chili. The ministers discussed in secret chamber the protocol in the boundary

King Lobengul's Captured CAPE Town, Nov. 29 .- A dispatch received here from Petersburg reports that Commander Raaf has captured King Lobengula

quesiton.

Cost the Estate \$20,000. Lospon, Nov. 29.-The Exchange Tele graph company says that the suit of Scaton. the sporting man, against the estate of the late 'Squire Abinedon Baird, in which the

Facts Concerning the Standing Army of the United States.

DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY'S SEACOAST

What is Being Done to Render the Principal Ports Safe from Attacks-The Manufacture of Artitlery and Small Arms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-The following is a synopsis of the annual report of the secretary of war. It gives the usual review of the conditions and operations of the army,

Secretary Lamont reports it may be assumed that Indian warfare is practically at an end in the United States: that demands for the employment of the army must become infrequent, as state authority, on which that obligation property rests, demonstrates its complete ability to discharge It, and that in consequence the gradual concentration of the army on the seacoast and the frontiers is prescribed by the conditions of the time. Any considerable increase in the numbers of the army would not meet with popular favor, and it is not suggested by any contingency, immediate or remote, but the work of fortification at thirteen of our largest seaports, already begun or projected for the near future, renders the conversion of a portion of the infantry to the artillery army a manifest necessity of the period directly ahead of us.

Strength of the Army.

The total strength of the army on September 30, 1893, was 2,144 officers and 25,778 enlisted men. From various causes, discharge, purchase, desertion, etc., the army lost 9,416 enlisted men during the year and

gained 9,074 recruits. Transportation was furnished for 367,777 persons, 6,945 animals and 99,692 tons of freight. The new quarters, barracks and buildings at army posts compare favorably with military structures abroad. The discipline, health and general condition of the army is good.

The secretary recommends strongly the repeal of the law fixing ten years as the maximum period of enlistment and favors a reduction of the period of first enlistment to three years instead of five.

The prosecution of the experiment of en-

listing Indian companies will be continued only on the present small scale until its success or failure has been proved.

The three battalion organizations for infantry regiments is recommended. New Magazine Rifle,

The adoption of the new magazine rifle is the most important step taken for the infantry since the civil war. A limited number will be completed within sixty days at the Springfield armory and the entire infantry force will be equipped with the new arms before the close of the coming

The gradual manufacture of a reserve supply of the arms sufficient for the organization of the militia is recommended. The issue of the new 32-inch caliber steel field guns to the militia and in limited numbers to colleges and schools which manifest a special interest in military affairs is sug-

One-third of the report is devoted to the progress of the last eight years in the manufacture of heavy ordnance and in the Pacific Endicott board of 1885. Progress already made warrants the belief that within the time specified—thirteen years from the first appropriations-the essential features of the plan can be carried out, mounting of the first 12-inch its lift, in its emplacement Sandy Hook is the evidence of remarkable progress during these eight years, signifying the ability of our manufacturers to produce heavy forgings for high power guns, the completion of an army gun factory at Watervilet which takes rank with the best in the world, the invention and manufacture of gun carriages and lifts able to sastain the weight and recoil of these great guns and the completion of modern emplacements. The cost of the type battery a Sandy Hook is \$524.121. By January 1, 1894 here will be ready for mounting nine 12-inc guns, twenty 10-inch guns, thirty-four 8-inch guns and seventy-five 12-inch mortars.

Preparing Places for Them.

The engineer corps is preparing at Port-land, Me., Boston, New York, Washington, Hampton Roads and San Francisco emplacements in all for four 12 inch guns, twenty to inch guns, five 8-inch guns and sixty-four 2-meh mortars; also twenty-four casemates for submarine torpedo operations, Work on the coast defenses at Narragan

sett bay, Charleston, Tybee Roads and Savaunah river and Pensacola will be begun during the year. Work will be progressing next year at thirteen of the twenty-eight ports proposed for fortification by the Endi ott board.

The annual output of the Watervliet gui factory is fifteen 12-inch guns, fifteen 10-inch and twelve 8-inch guns, and the first of the 100 large guns contracted for with the Beth lehem iron works is due next year.

To keep pace with the manufacture of guns the secretary recommends ample ap propriations for emplacements and batteries and for the purchase of sites for fortifica-tions, in accordance with the scheme adopted n 1888. The expenditures for seacoast de tense for the year ending June 30, 1893, were \$3,163,094.

The invention and manufacture of Amer can brown and smokeless powders for heavy ordnance and for the magazine rifles have made slow progress, and the secretary of war urges manufacturers to solve the problem for their own profit and our national pride. Education of Officers and Men.

The report pays much attention to the edcation of the officers and men of the army and the instruction of the militia and military schools, holding that the short duration of recent wars demonstrates the important part of the exact sciences in modern war-fare, and that progress in the War department must be along the lines of a national university of military science, as well as along those of coast defense. An increase in he number of endets at the West Point mil tary academy, to meet the demands o higher and more general military instruc-tion, is suggested for an early day in the

Growing interest in the military instruc-tion at colleges and schools is reported. In 1890-1 7.366 students were, reported under instruction by officers at these institutions. In 1892-3 the number was 19,970, a gain of 42

Mr. Lamont recommends that military in struction by army officers be extended to the high schools of the large cities.

The latest returns report an organized militia of 112,597 in the states, of which, in round numbers, 6,000 are in the artiller arm, maintained by thirty-four states, an

5,000 in the cavalry, maintained by twenty four states. Requests for the co-operation and assistance of the federal government in the equipment of the militia are greater is time of peace and are the index of intelli gent interest in the nation's military growth Improvement of Waterways. The improvement of hurbors and interna-tional highways in the United States, a work of high consequence to our commerce and general importance to our people, has made excellent progress under the support of liberal appropriations. The chief of engi-neers estimated in the continuous of these works in accordance with the existing proworks, in accordance with the existing projects as adopted by congress, that \$38.770.-311 can be expended during the next facal year. This estimate has been transmitted to the secretary of the treasury, as required by law, but it is not the

judgment of the department that public ne-cessities demand the use of such an amount

at this time. The average amount actually

expended for such work during the last ten years has been about \$16,000,000, and it is believed that this can well be reduced for the present year, if judiciously allowed, to \$7,500,000, the sum fixed in the report of es-

timates.

Mr. Lamont recommends the erection of a memorial bridge from Washington to Potomac Heights, both for commercial and military purposes, and especially as a suitable approach to the national cemetery at Arlington.

Gettysburg's Historic Field.

The sum of \$863,017 has been expended by the states on the field of Gettysburg, in ad-dition to considerable sums contributed by private organizations, and in the absence of any provision for the permanent mainte-nance of the field and its monuments, it has been suggested that the general government be entrusted with its control.

The greater part of the work of establishing the Chicamanga and Chattanooga pa-tional military parks has been completed and the states are beginning to erect monu-ments on the field to their troops.

The work of record and pension office in the compilation and arrangement of the records of the service has so far advanced that the secretary reports that a reduction of \$345,000 can be made in the cost of its maintenance during the coming year. It is recommended that congress take appropriate action for the relief of the sufferers in the accident at the old Ford's theater

Expenditures and Appropriations. Expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are as follows: Salaries and contingent expenses. \$ 1,882,581
Military establishments. 23,277,828
Public works, including river and harbor improvements 20,518,632
Miscelianeous objects 20,577,033

une 30, 1894, were as follows: Salaries and contingent expenses. \$ 2,045,196
Military establishments. 24,563,981
Public works, including river and harbor improvements. 17,201,163
Miscellaneous objects. 4,213,183

\$48,023,523 Estimates for the fiscal year ending June

Total...... \$52,846,499

STILL IN A MUDDLE.

Further Complications Delay the Trial of Coughlin, the Cronin Suspect.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 .- Jurors Gates and Wilson, who were charged with securing places on the Coughlin jury in an irregular manner. were dismissed by Presiding Judge Tuthill today. They were dismissed on the grounds that each had served on a jury within a

After the dismissal of the jurors the court amounteed on adjournment until Friday, for the purpose of securing two new jurymen.

Clerk Jerry Finn of the criminal court, who has been suspected of complicity in the purpose of the securing two securings and the court of the criminal court. irregular proceedings by which Gates and Wilson were put on the jury, has been suspended pending an investigation. It was rumored today that the prosecution will take proceedings against Juror Wilson after all.

A story was current today that the investigation had narrowed down so that three prominent politicians are necused of having inspired the attempt to corrupt the jury.

The proof of this was alleged to be in pos-session of State's Attorney Kern. The re-jections of Jurors Wilson and Gates raised the question of the competency of the re-mainder of the jury. The ten have been associated with the two outsiders for sev-eral days. It is asserted by some that in ase of the conviction of Coughlin by this jury the circumstances would warrant his counsel in applying for a new trial and ob-

AFEG-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

Yesterday's Proceedings-Report of the Resolutions Committee. CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.-The Atro-American council resumed its meeting this morning with fully 100 additional delegates, making 500 in all. After the appointment of several ommittees, attention was given to miscel laneous matters.

The committee on resolutions presented a report of the sextuple preamble, which was dopted with unity and enthusiasm. It urged the convention to memoralize congress

pass laws suggesting: First-To give United States courts juris-liction over all cases of mobs attended with es of life, etc md-To empower United States court

offer rewards for arrests of offenders Third-To empower United States marshal of employ detectives to hunt down such offenders.

Fourth—To collect all costs of such prosecu-tion from convicted defensions, or in case one or more defenants are nampers, to make the collection from the counties in which they

Two hours recess will be given tomorrow Thanksgiving dinner and reports of regular committees will be heard.

WILL NEFER PASS IT.

Democrats in Congress Will Purposely

Delay the Wi'son Bill's Progress. CHICAGO, Nov. 29 .- [Special Telegram to The Bee. |-A Washington special to the Daily News says: Hon. Edward Rosewater, editor of The OMAHA BEE, and a member of the national republican committee from Nepraska, is in Washington.

"I don't look for tariff legislation from this congress," said he. "I think the de no intend to pass the present bill through the house, but hang it up in the senate. Their object will be to go before the country and claim in justification of their course that they used their efforts to pass the bill, but republicans in the senate prevented it course the democrats could pass a tariff bill, but I think they are afraid to disturb the industrial conditions. Good times will provail in this country before another presi dential election and the democratic party would much prefer to make the next paige under a prosperous condition of affairs than to risk any tariff tinkering that may industrial canditions, even for the sake of fulfilling its ptedges."

BILL NAT BE INDICTED.

Cases Against the A. P. A.'s at Buffalo Caunot Be Lawfully Prosecuted.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29.-It has been understood that presentments against members of the American Protective association, better known as the A. P. A., were to be known to the grand jury here and charges of criminal conspiracy made. It was stated at the district attorney's office that no such case has or will be presented to the grand jury. It was stated that the charges cannot be sustained, and the attorney added: "The American Protective association is not a criminal conspiracy. There is nothing in our law to prevent any one from joining such society. An office holder would violate his constitutional oath of thee if he fixed a re ligious test in making appointments, but no ordinary citizen who joins the American Pro-tective association can be judged guilty of criminal conspiracy. Mr. Kenrick, the official quoted, is himself

a Catholic and is a prominent lawyer. Movement of Ocean Stramers. November 20. At New York-Arrived-Majestic, from At New York-Arrived-Weser, from Na-

At Scilly-Sighted-New York, from New At Bremen-Arrived-Havel, from New York. At Liverpool-Arrived-Teutonic, from New York.

Helen Danvray Senures a Divorce. New Your, Nov. 39. - ludge Adams of the superior court has granted a decree of divorce to Helen Dauvray Ward, the actress, from John M. Ward, the baseball player.

HE CALLS THEM UNTRUTHS

Stevens' Characterization of Blount's Statements of the Hawaiian Affair.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ENVOY ANSWERED

Public Letter from the Ex-Minister on the Report Made to the President-Strong Denlats of the Commissioner's Assertions.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 29.-Following is a synopsis of ex-Minister Stevens' answer to Commissioner Blount:

"A deep sense of duty to my country and

as a minister's duty to defend an insult threatened against a struggling American colony, planted as righteously and firmly on the Northern Pacific isles as our pilgrim fathers established themselves on Plymouth Rock, demand that I shall make an answer to the astounding misrepresentations and untruths of Commissioner Blount's report on Hawaiian affairs, a copy of which I first obtained with difficulty Saturday evening, November 25. It is proper for me to preface my answer by briefly referring to the fact that those familiar with international rules and proceedings and who have had diplomatic experience must be astonished that Secretary Gresham and his commissioner should make before the world such a persistent effort to discredit the recent acts of the department they now represent and which was once represented by Thomas Jefferson, William L. Marcy, William Seward and J. G. Blaine.

Sent on a Peculiar Errant. "Not wishing to be severe on a neophyte

in diplomacy, with little knowledge of the world's affairs outside of his own country, sent on a very peculiar errand, amid currents and quicksands entirely unknown to him, I say he has been partly the victim of circumstances, having been caught in the meshes and snares advoitly prepared for him by the cuaning advisers of the fallen Litiuokalani, and by the shrewd, sharp, long-experienced British diplomatic agent, whose aims and hopes Blount has served so well and without the least suspicion that he was aiding ultra-British interests even more than he was helping the Hawaiian monarchists and the just deturonement of the queen. It is clear enough from Blount's manner from the day of his arrival at Honolulu, as well as by his letter to the Department of State, written shortly after, that he designed, at whatever cost, to repudiate the views and action of the recently terminated administration, and that in order to do so he must impugn the action of Minister Stevens and commander of the United States steamship Boston.

total stranger, it was impossible for Mr. Blount to know how unfitting it was for him to take up his quarters where he was certain to be surrounded by royalists and where the supporters of the provisional government would reluctantly go.

In a Nest of Royalists.

"The hotel was kept by one who had served as Kalakaua's chamberlain, who was one of the principal persons in a syndicate that had cheated the Hawaiian government out of nearly \$100 000, a transaction which Minister Merrill had officially reported to Secretary Bayard, and this man was the Secretary Fayard, and this man was the leading member of a firm that sought to do its chief business with England, a thoroughly unprincipled opponent of the provisional government and of American predominance in the islands.

'As a precautionary safeguard against the shutting out of the Americans from ready ccess to Commissioner Blount, a wealthy and highly respectable widow lady of the American colony was ready to grant the use of her home to Mr. and Mrs. Blount, the commissioner to pay the same amount it would cost him to live at the royalist hotel. This polite offer of an American resident to an American commissioner did not originate with the provisional government nor did the provisional government have anything to do with the proposed arrangement. A committee of three American citizens, born and ducated in the United States, men who had not taken part in the revolutionary proceed ings of the previous week, went on board the Rush when that vessel came into the harbor. At the request of the three American gentlemen, they were intro-duced to Mr. Bloomt. His manner of reciving the visitors repelled them and they isked me to state the reasons why it would not be pleasant to him and better for all oncerned not to go to the royalist hotel, but o take residence on neutral ground, where e would be master of his own surroundings As delicately as I could do so I stated the offer of the committee of his countrymen. pointing out to him that by accepting their proposal he would be near the archives of the legation, which he could conveniently use and which I would be pleased to at once place at his disposal. Bruskly he refused he courtly and honestly intended offer of his countrymen and placed himself among royalists and ultra-British surroundings.

Snubbed by Mr. Blount.

"It is well known to all who have knowl edge of diplomatic rules and customs that when a new diplomatic agent arrives at the capitol to whose government he is accredited, his predecessors and the occupant of the legation should receive him courteously, proffer his services to his successor, inform nim of the existing state of affairs and, as soon as convenient, give him access to the legation archives. He did not allow me to show to him the customary forms of intro-ducing him to the foreign diplomats of the land and the enief public men of Hoachulu. "All insignations and implications in Blount's report that I was adverse to his access to the legation records is a shameles: perversion of facts. To show the character of the man into whose environments he so quickly placed himself, I took to him the printed dispatches of Minister Merrill to Secretary Bayard, the printed records of the recently adjourned legislature, containing the recorded votes for and against the lot tery gang; the recorded votes as to the re-cent election of ministers, the recent copy o lottery charter, documents of great value i he had really come to Honolulu for any othe purpose than to convict Harrison's adminis tration that the senate foreign affairs committee of hasty and ill advised action in Jan nary and February last.

"His manner, while allowing me to leave these important documents in his room, showed that he cared not to receive them and the general drift of his reply Indicates

that he did not even read them. Denied Point Blank.

"Under the date of April 21 he says he dis approved of a request of the provisional goveringent that the American forces be lande for drill. I here afficin that the provisions government never made such a request. Th rovisional government followed the exact ourse followed by the monarchy. What Brount says about the Japanes

man-of-war is equally exparte, absurd and ogotistic. For weeks after his arrival in Honolulu he had not even met or spoke with the Japanese minister. He had nextected to call upon the Japanese officials and did no ask me to take him to the Japanese legation and introduce him to the Japanese repra

and introduce him to the Japanese representatives.

"Touching certain incidents of suspicion and alarm in Honolulu regarding some of the Japanese on the islands and the sudden appearance there of a powerful Japanese ironcled, in addition to a small vessel there, in February and March, prior to Mr. Bituni's arrival, several weeks before the fall of the monarchy, I had been authoritatively informed that the newly arrived Japanese commissioner would press on the flawation agreement the demand that the Japanese commissioner would prove on the linwattan
government the demand that the Jupanese
in the islands should have the right of
suffrage, precisely as the American,
European and native born Hawalians enjoyed it under the constitution of 1977. Not
ong after the provisional covernment had

received positive information, both from the Japanese minister and from the Hawmian minister of foreign affairs, of the renewal of the demand of the right of suffrage of the Japauese residents, and there was known to be much ferment, if not an organized move-ment, among some of the Japanese in the American section. I had positively learned that the Japanese commissioner had sent word to his government at Tokio requesting that a powerful ironclad be immediately sent to Honolulu, though it was known that

a smaller Japanese warship was about to arrive there from San Francisco. Demands of Japan.

"The sudden appearance of the Japanese ironciad in Honolulu could not fail to create anxiety and misunderstanding. It was in these peculiar circumstances that I felt it my imperative duty to have repeated inter-views with my Japanese colleague. He did not attempt to conceal from me his wish that the suffrage rights should be granted to the Japanese residents. I expressed to him the opposition that the United States would put forward to any encroachment upon the soil or sovereignts of Hawaii, and that I would maintain this position until otherwise instructed by my government. Every step of my action was duly reported to the Department of State prior to Blount having any knowledge on the subject. His claim to have put an end to Hawaiian anxiety about rumored Japanese encroachments is purely as-

"In Blount's report given to the press i find the following: 'Two members of the committee, Messrs, Thurston and Smith, growing uneasy as to the safety of their persons, went to Minister Stevens to know if he would protect them in the event of their arrest by the authorities, to which be

gave his assent. "It is enough to say that there is not a semblance of truth in this assertion of Blount, made by him without his ever havon the subject. He thus gives the signature of his endorsement to a charge which I never even heard of until I found it in

Blount's printed report. "He says that the response to the call of the committee of safety to land the men of the Boston does not appear on the files of the legation.'

Landing of the Marines.

"The meaning of this insinuation is obvious. Enough to say that there never was any such document. I received the invitawas worth, as I received other information on the same subject. I should have re-quested Captain Wiliz to have landed his forces, even had not the committee requested it. Blount singularly asserts that I promised to aid the committee of safety by a force. This is emphatically and categorically untrue. In replying to rival parties, whether the representatives of the queen or opponents, my answer was always the same, that the force should not be landed until danger was plainly evident, and then only to protect American life and property and to no one did l ever hint that I could or would recognize any but the de facto government, whether monarchical or republican, as I said in my letter to Secretary Gresham. I here affirm that the royalists and their opponents had equal access to the legation and to its official head. The best evidence of the baseless charges that I promised to use force against the queen is that I ordered Captain Wiltz to 'remain passive,' and no force was used, though the queen, through her ministers, strongly urged it hours before the provisional government was recognized by me and all the other diplomatic represent-

atives in Honolulu. "One of the most striking evidences of Blount's prejudice, exparte and unwarranted statements is the following: "A meeting of the committee of safety was held that night, January 16, at the house of Henry Water-house, next door to Minister Stevens, which determined on the dethronement of the queen, and selected officers. this meeting at the house of Henry hint or knowledge at the time it was held:

information as to the persons assembled at that meeting I obtained from Blount's re

knew not of whom the meeting was com-posed or what was its action, and my first

port. Speak for Themselves. "Regarding the expectations and hopes of regarding the expectations and hopes of the queen and her representatives in the ex-citing days of January 14 and 17, and the views and hopes of her opponents, the fol-lowing official documents speak for them-

selves:

The assurance conveyed by a royal proclamation by myself and infisters yesterday, having been received by my native subjects and by them ratified at a mass meeting, was received in a different spirit by Anericans, representing the foreign population and interests in my kingdom. It is now my desire to give to your excellency, as the diplomatic representative of the United States of America at my court, the assurance that the present constitution will be uphold and maintained by me and my ministers and no change will be made other than by the method therein provided.

"This earnest, pleading document from the

"This earnest, pleading occument from the failen monarch and the terror-stricken lot tery gang came to me more than twenty-four hours after the men of the Boston had landed. This plainly enough implies that the fallen queen and her confidents ther knew, as they could not have failed to know, that we had not taken a part in her overthrow, which had already complished.

"In a report to the Navy department, dated January 16, Captain Wiltz, after an-nouncing the fact that the forces had been landed said: 'While there has been no demonstration so far, there can be no doubt that the prompt landing of the battalion has saved live and property.

Captain Wittz's Orders. "The order of Captain Wiltz to Lieutenant Commander Swineburn, who commanded the naval brigade on shore, reads as follows,

under the same date:

You will take command of the battalion and land in Honolulu for the purpose of protecting our legation and the lives and property of American citizens and to assist in the preservation of public order. Great pradence must be exercised by both officers and men and no action taken that is not fully warranted by the condition of affairs and by the conduct of those who may be inimical to the treaty rights of American citizens. You will inform me at the carliest practicable moment of any change in the situation.

"After I had made my request to Captain Witz to land his men as a precautionary inder the same date:

Wiltz to land his men as a precautionary safeguard to American lives and property, he and his officers informed me that their men must have shelter for the night. I at once wrote a note and cent it by messenger to secure a large hall that was supposed to be available. The man in charge was sev-eral miles away. I had no knowledge of the existence of the iron hall until that evening existence of the iron hall until that evening, when a messenger with my note was sent to the supposed agent of the hall, who was a royalist. He returned a courteous note, saying he would be pleased to let the hall for a specified purpose, but he had ceased to have charge of it and informed me who had charge of the nall. So much time was consumed that the Boston's marines were obliged to stand in the street many weary hours before they could go to their night quarters.

"A copy of the call of the committee of safety, which Blount intimates I wished to conceal from him, was forwarded to Wash.

uppose Blount must have brought with him when he came to the islands. Biount's Especial Friends

ington in January, and was in the printe, pamphlet of the state documents, ordered published by the senate, a copy of which

"As soon as this astute commissione iscertained that Neuman was in full accord with Spreckels and Blount for Laliuo kalani's restoration to the throne, at once Blount immediately learned that Neuma was a 'right down' good fellow. So much fo was a right down good lenow. So much for conclusive evidence that Spreckels, Neu-man and Biount were then as now, rowing the same best and closely linked in the con-spiracy to damage the action of Harrison's administration and of the senate committee of foreign affairs on the question of annex

action.
"So far as the affidavits of John F. Colbourne and A. H. Peterson and Charles L. Hopkins and the letter of W. H. Cornwall conflict with any writing or act of mine

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

DIAZ IS ALARMED

Peace of Mexico Seriously Threatened by the Revolutionists.

WELL SUPPLIED WITH MONEY AND ARMS

Insurgents Strengthening Their Position inthe Republic Daily.

GOVERNMENT FORCES ARE DIVIDED

Many Members of the National Army Favos

Their Opponents. PERSONNEL OF THE RANK AND FILE

Largely Recraited from the Penitentiary Convicts, White the Rebels Are

First-Class Fighting Men

and Liberatly Paid, [Copyrighted 1803 by James Gordon Bennett.] CIUDAD JUANEZ, Mox. (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 29 .- New York Herald Telegram-Special to THE BEE.]-The Chihuahua revolt is assuming a most serious aspect and Diaz's followers are becoming greatly alarmed. Despite their claims that the

few bandits out for plunder, they show their apprehension. In addition to the patrol of the Rio Grande n this section the United States government will be urgently requested to place a large force in the field on the American side of the river. The government is now anticipating uprisings further south in the Garza

trouble is not a revolution, but the work of a

section. One of the phases which has created con sternation in army circles is the fact that the regular troops are in some secret manner getting possession of seditious literature. The forced draft of men in these sections has embraced several who are revolutionists and who belong to the secret order of which all the rebels are members. These men have of course preached their doctrines to the regular soldiers and they are now seized

with disaffection. Character of the Regulars.

The regular soldiers are mainly convicts sent to the army on account of lack of room in the penitentiary and their allowance is 3714 cents a day, equivalent to little more than 25 cents American money. Out of this amount they furnish their own food and anything they need except clothing. Soldiers fighting under such conditions are not very formidable and if the revolutionists are paying good wages the regulars may vet be induced to join their ranks

Nickara Pacheco was in El Paso, Tex., up o Tuesday morning. During his stay he issued a new pronunciamento calling on Americans to join the present bodies of revolutionists in the field and fight for freedom. The document appeals to the regular soldiers in strong terms, and through some chance a plentiful supply of the inflammatory documents got into the hands of the sol.

diers. Perez, while in El Paso, purchased a large quantity of ammunition. He had with him a train of fifteen wagons, which he loaded and crossed back into Mexico before sun-

Besides Pacheco and his party and several other bodies, all well supplied with arms and ammunition, effected a crossing, and today, military officers are in a fevered state of

Rebels Well Fixed.

They recognize the fact that the rebeis rave money in abundance, that they are well supplied with war munitions, that they cross the river when it suits their convenience, and that they cannot be dislodged from their stronghold. All they can now depend on is the American government taking summary action and increasing the forces in Texas so as to patrol the Rio Grande from Brownsville to El Paso, which would require several thousand men. If the United States troops take that much of the campaign off Mexico's hands they can then reduce some of their garrison forces and

put more men in the field. The revolutionists, however, do not seem to think the American government will go to such an enormous outlay of money so long as there is no hostile demonstration on the Texas soil, and also cito the fact that as Melio or any other South American revolutionist can purchase arms in New York, there is nothing to prevent the same in

The revolutionists are not at present on the aggressive. They are galving recruits and expect in the course of the next two or three weeks to come out of the present stronghold and operate southward. They believe that they are able to force from Diaz nearly all the concessions they are fighting for, and that will be their plan of campaign.

REVIEW OF THE INON TRADE.

Tariff Changes Are Still a Peature in Future Transactions. CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.-The Iron Trade Review this week says: So far as the volume of sales is concerned the month just closed

has been the most satisfactory in the iron trade since the beginning of the depression. No ground appears as yet for confidence that better prices will prevail in the near future, though on one or two grades of southern iron the disastrous cutting of the past few months seems to be over. Now that the draft of the tariff bill is before the manufacturers of fron and steel there will be a aisposition to adjust business to the beli as it stands, though it may be confidently predicted that many leading features will be changed before congress finishes with them. The fact that the biti in its general acope and purport has the backing of an ad-ministration and that the opposition to par-ticular features will come in each instance from a small minority of the party in power makes the casesion of accordingly.

makes the question of amoudments entirely problematical. The early date fixed for putting in effect the new duties makes the bill a factor in every transaction running more than two months in the coming year.